

Library

URBAN DISTRICT
OF
KNOTTINGLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the



Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1960

U R B A N D I S T R I C T

O F

K N O T T I N G L E Y

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

F O R T H E Y E A R

1960.

B Y

J. F. F R A S E R.

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
Baghill House,
Walkergate,
Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, a Report on the Health and Health Services of the Urban District during the year, 1960.

The Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

John F. Fraser.

Medical Officer of Health.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL. 1960.

Chairman: Mrs. M. Nunns J.P.
Vice-Chairman: Cr. P.C. Askin.

Cr. J.T.D. Beaumont.
Cr. A. Cardwell.
Cr. J.E. Durkin. J.P.
Cr. P. Gross.
Cr. Miss H. Hoaksey.
Cr. J.T. Nunns.
Cr. W.B. Piper.
Cr. A. Reynolds. J.P.
Cr. H. Rose.
Cr. J. Shay.
Cr. K. Sharp.
Cr. S.V. White.
Cr. A. Wood.

Clerk to the Council:-
H. Probert Esq.

Medical Officer of Health:-
John F. Fraser. M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Public Health Inspector:-
Leslie Barber. M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

P A R T O N E.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District: 2,837 Acres.
 Population, mid-year, Registrar General's estimate: 11,000.
 Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1960: 3,518.
 Rateable Value: 1960 - £195,840. 1959 - £170,699.
 Product of Penny Rate: 1960 - £783. 0s. Od. 1959 - £665. 0s. Od.
 These figures show a population increase of 50.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1959.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>		<u>Female.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
Legitimate.	88	(69)	100	(79)	188	(148)
Illegitimate.	2	(2)	4	(6)	6	(8)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:-	90	(71)	104	(85)	194	(156)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 17.6 (14.2).

Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 15.9

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>		<u>Female.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
Legitimate.	2	(2)	-	(2)	2	(4)
Illegitimate.	-	(1)	-	(-)	-	(1)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:-	2	(3)	-	(2)	2	(5)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 live and still births: 10.2 (31.1).

Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 0.18 (0.45).

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Male.</u>		<u>Female.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
All age groups.	60	(62)	38	(35)	98	(97)

<u>Infants Under One Year.</u>	<u>Male.</u>		<u>Female.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
Legitimate.	3	(3)	3	(4)	6	(7)
Illegitimate	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:-	3	(3)	3	(4)	6	(7)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Maternal Deaths: Nil. (Nil).

Death Rates.

Crude rate per 1,000 population: 8.9 (8.9).
 Adjusted rate per 1,000 population: 13.0
 All infants per 1,000 live births: 30.9 (44.9).
 Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births: 31.9 (47.3).
 Maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births: Nil. (Nil).

The number of births **increased** by 38 as compared with last year and the birth rate has risen from 14.2 to 17.6.

Deaths have **increased** by one. The infant mortality rate is 30.9 as against 44.9 last year.

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table:-

TABLE I.

Cause of Death.	Male	Female	Total
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.	-	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	1	1	2
Diabetes.	2	-	2
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	6	5	11
Coronary Disease. Angina.	17	9	26
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	-	2	2
Other Heart Disease.	5	3	8
Other Circulatory Disease.	3	3	6
Pneumonia.	1	1	2
Bronchitis.	6	-	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	1	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations.	1	4	5
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases.	6	3	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	3	-	3
All Other Accidents.	2	1	3
Suicide.	1	-	1
Totals:-	60	38	98

INFANT MORTALITY.

The following Table gives the causes of Infant Deaths during 1960, classified into age groups:

TABLE II.

Cause of Death.	Weeks.	Months.			Under 1 year.		
	Under 1	1- 2	3- 4	6- 12	M	F	Total
Pneumonic Consolidation of Lung.	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia. Congenital Heart Disease.	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Congenital Heart Disease. Hydrocephalus.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Medullary Coning. Hydrocephalus. Leaking Meningomyelocele.	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Spina Bifida. Myelo-Meningocele.	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Atelectasis. Exomphalos.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals:-	3	1	1	1	3	3	6

The six Infant Deaths occurred in Hospital.

COMPARISON OF KNOTTINGLEY VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING URBAN DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE III.

	Knottingley Urban District.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures).
<u>BIRTH RATE.</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate.	17.6	16.5	16.9	17.1
Adjusted Rate.	15.9	16.7	17.1	-
<u>DEATH RATE.</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
All causes. Crude Rate.	8.9	12.2	11.5	11.5
Adjusted Rate.	13.0	12.9	12.6	-
Infective & Para. Dis. Excl. Tub. but incl. Syphl. and other V.D.	-	0.06	0.06	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	-	0.06	0.06	0.07
Tuberculosis Other.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis - All forms.	-	0.07	0.07	0.07
Cancer.	1.09	2.10	1.98	2.16
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	1.00	1.97	1.85	*
Heart & Circulatory Diseases.	3.82	4.68	4.35	*
Respiratory Diseases.	0.82	1.25	1.17	*
Maternal Mortality. (per 1,000 live & still births.	-	0.70	0.73	0.39
Perinatal Mortality.	25.5	35.3	35.9	*
Neonatal Mortality.	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.6
Infant Mortality.	30.9	22.5	22.5	21.7
Still Births. (per 1,000 live & still births).	10.2	21.8	22.4	19.7

* Figures not available.

PART TWO.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following Table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, throughout the year.

TABLE IV.

Disease.	Jan/ Mar.	Apr/ June	Jul/ Sept.	Oct/ Dec.	Total	Deaths	Number of Cases Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever.	10	5	-	3	18	-	15
Pneumonia.	3	1	2	1	7	1	3
Dysentery.	1	1	-	-	2	-	2
Whooping Cough.	3	-	-	1	4	-	-
Measles.	-	3	-	3	6	-	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Totals:-	17	10	2	9	38	1	21

Diphtheria.

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Immunisation.

139 children under the age of five years and 226 over the age of 5 years received a full course of primary immunisation against the disease. In addition 560 children received a reinforcing injection.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous persons:-

TABLE V.

Number of Cases in Register.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1960.	31	22	5	13	71
Notified for the first time during 1960.	2	1	-	-	3
Inward Transfers.	5	3	-	-	8
Removed from Register.	7	3	-	2	12
Cases remaining on Register at the end of 1960.	31	23	5	11	70

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table.

TABLE VI.

Entries relating to:	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Persons who have died.	3	-	-	-	3
Persons certified by the Medical Practitioner in attendance to have moved.	1	1	-	1	3
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the District.	3	2	-	1	6
Totals:-	7	3	-	2	12

During the year three new cases of Tuberculosis were notified.

There were three deaths from Tuberculosis during the year.

In the following Table new cases and mortality are classified according to age, sex and site of disease.

TABLE VII.

Ages.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 55	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Under 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals:-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.

PART 111.

COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
DIVISION 12.

Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Featherstone Urban District.

Knottingley Urban District.

Osgoldcross Rural District.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
1960.

BY

J. F. FRASER.,

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1960.

Divisional Medical Officer.

J.F. Fraser. M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D. Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer.

G.M. Mayhall. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant County Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer.

M. Obadiah. M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff.

Ophthalmologist.

J.V. Kirkwood. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

R.W.L. Calderwood. F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Oto-Rhino-Laryngologist.

K.M. Mayall. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.F.P.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E.M. Atkinson.
Mrs. P.M. Brice.
Mrs. B. Clarke.
Miss L.O.I. Day.
Miss A. Elsley.
Mrs. M. Faulkner.
Miss B.N. Kennington.
Mrs. M.K. Walsh.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Mrs. M. Harrison.
Mrs. J.K. Smith. (Clinic Nurse).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.W. Petch.

Midwives.

Mrs. A. Atack.
Mrs. K. Berry.
Mrs. E. Glover. (Relief).
Mrs. D. Kelly.
Mrs. B. Lister.
Miss C. Norton.
Mrs. A.M. Randall.
Miss C.A. Roberts.
Mrs. J.R. Wilford.

Home Nurses.

Miss L. Casey.
Mrs. F. Green.
Miss E. Lumley.
Mrs. V. McVeigh.
Mrs. A. Pearce.
Mrs. J.M. Pycock.
Miss M. Reading. (County Relief).

Mental Welfare Officers.

Miss M. Horsley.
Mr. G.F.G. Townend.

Speech Therapist.

Miss K. Wade.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. W. Carver - Senior Clerk.
Mr. R. Bailey. - Deputy Senior Clerk.
Miss F.C. Beresford.
Miss K. Duker.
Miss V. Shaw.
Mrs. E.M. Slack. (Part-time).
Mrs. T. Smith.
Miss M. Thorpe.
Mrs. C. Walker.
Mr. D. Wright.

INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1960 was 1125, an increase of 33 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 18.7 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 18.4 for the previous year was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 16.9 and the England and Wales birth rate of 17.1

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 608, an increase of 1 compared with 1959.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 10.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 10.3 for the previous year. The West Riding Administrative area is 11.5 and England and Wales 11.5.

Infant Mortality

In 1960 the deaths of Infants under one year of age numbered 29. The Infant Mortality was 25.8 as against 33.0 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality

There were two maternal deaths in the Divisional area during the year, one in Pontefract and one in Featherstone.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery

Of the 1159 notified live births, 434 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 54 of these cases.

Notifications

The following notifications were received from midwives practicing in the Division:-

Death of Mother.	-
Death of Child.	1
Still Births.	8
Artificial Feeding.	86
Liability to be a source of infection.	1

Medical Assistance

Medical Aid notices sent in by midwives during 1960 numbered 71, all of these being domiciliary.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Gas and air analgesia only was given in 72 cases. Pethidine only was given in 76 cases, and gas and air and pethidine was given in 206 cases.

The County Council decided in April to provide each Midwife with a Trilene Analgesic Machine in addition to the Gas and Air Machine. By the end of the year half the Midwives had received the new machines.

Ante-Natal Clinics

There are four ante-natal clinics in the Division which are held at Pontefract, Featherstone, Knottingley and Ferrybridge, and during the year 555 patients attended, of which 415 were new patients. The total number of attendances was 2170. 106 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

Relaxation Classes

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics.

These have continued to be well attended and the number of attendances at these Clinics during the year was 704.

Institutional Midwifery

Patients from this Division are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

Little difficulty has been experienced regarding maternity accommodation although it has not always been possible to secure admission to the hospital of the patient's choice. Due to travelling difficulties there is a preference for the Castleford Maternity Home, although our allocation of beds is much smaller than at Southmoor.

CHILD WELFARE

There are County owned clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley.

Our Pontefract Clinic continues to be admired and appreciated by patients and staff.

Several improvements will be made at the Knottingley Clinic in 1961, including a new entrance, pram shelter and additional toilet facilities.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost price to all women attending at the Clinics:-

Ostermilk.	Virol.
Trufood.	Maltoline.
Ovaltine.	Scotts Twin Pack.
Cow & Gate.	Farex.
Horlicks.	Robinson's Groats.
Glucose 'D'	Robinson's Patent Barley.
Minalex.	Colact.
Lactagol.	Robrex.
Bemax.	Robsoup.
Gerex.	Bovril Weaning Food.
Trufood Cereal.	Roboleine.

The annual turnover of baby food etc. is approximately £5,000.

The following were distributed free of charge:-

I.C.D. Tablets.	Ferrous Sulphate Tablets.
Viteolin Tablets.	A & D Liquid.
Vitamin 'C'	Lactation Tablets.

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the Clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

Premature Babies.

During the year 76 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 22 were born at home.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Inspections

The periodic medical examination of the four age groups, i.e. the entrants (5 years +) second age group (7 years +) intermediate years (10 years +) and leavers (14 years +) continued throughout the year at the 57 schools in the Division.

Re-examinations of children who, at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects, were made at each school medical inspection. During the year 3395 periodic inspections were carried out.

General Condition of Children

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination and 97.18% were classified as satisfactory and only 2.82% as unsatisfactory.

Uncleanliness

During the year health visitors and school nurses made 17,123 examinations of children in schools. Of these 401 individual children were found to be infested.

SPECIAL CLINICS

Ophthalmic Clinics

Dr. J.V. Kirkwood holds weekly clinics at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 1646 children were examined. Of these 676 were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Mr. K.M. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, for children from this Division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 25 sessions and saw 125 children. In all, the children made 261 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinics

Mr. R.W.L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly Clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 10 sessions were held. 129 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 150.

Child Guidance Treatment

A Child Guidance Clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding Divisional areas attended here in addition to our own. We were fortunate to secure the services of Dr. P.J. Crowley, Consultant Psychiatrist, when Dr. Leese resigned her appointment with the West Riding County Council.

Mr. D.G. Pickles, Clinical Psychologist, and Mr. J. Coulson, Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to do much good work at the Clinic.

Speech Therapy

In 1959, the speech therapy clinic at Featherstone was transferred to the Central Clinic, Pontefract. This is more convenient and more centrally situated for mothers to attend. Miss K.M. Wade, Speech Therapist, treated 52 children during 1960.

Handicapped Pupils

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in special schools.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training College

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine candidates applying for entry to training colleges for the purpose of satisfying the college authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 38 candidates were examined and where necessary, x-ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 18 examinations were made.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Vaccination against Tuberculosis was offered to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

During 1960 the Ministry of Health decided to make the offer of Vaccination a continuous one to all children over 13 years of age.

<u>No. of consents issued.</u>	<u>No. of consents Received.</u>	<u>Mantoux Test.</u>	<u>Mantoux Negative</u>	<u>Mantoux Positive</u>
1636	834	776	655	121
	<u>Not Ascertained.</u>		<u>B.C.G. Vaccination.</u>	
	-		655	

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The programme of Vaccination was continued during the year.

At the end of 1960 the position was as follows:-

Children under 15 years.

Number vaccinated 11263

Young Persons.

Number vaccinated 2592

Adults.

Number vaccinated 347

HEALTH VISITING

During the year, the following number of visits were made by the Health Visitors in the Division:-

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year ..	4140
Total visits made to expectant mothers.....	191
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age.....	5501
Total visits made to children aged 1 and under 2 years.....	2975
Total visits made to children aged 2 but under 5 years.....	5682
Total visits made to tuberculous households.....	1713
Total families or households visited.....	5208
Other cases visited.....	7269

HOME NURSING

During the year 22,380 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 22,476 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

Classification.	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses during year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during year.
(1) Medical.	565	17,579
(2) Surgical.	196	4,214
(3) Infectious Diseases.	-	-
(4) Tuberculosis.	13	542
(5) Maternal complications.	2	45
Totals:-	776	22,380
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	500	16,915
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	28	160
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	181	14,393

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Ill. | (d) Expectant Mother. |
| (b) Lying-in. | (e) Mental Defective. |
| (c) Aged. | (f) A child not over compulsory school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service, or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scheme.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps, in this Division was 24.

Authorised Divisional Establishment

(i)	Basic.	24
(ii)	From reserve.	6
(iii)	TOTAL.	30

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1960.

(i)	Whole-time.	Nil.
(ii)	Part-time.	49
(iii)	TOTAL.	49

Cases provided with Domestic help during the year ended
31st December, 1960.

		<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Hours employed.</u>
(i)	Maternity (including expectant mothers).	36	2477
(ii)	Tuberculosis.	3	984
(iii)	Chronic Sick - (a) aged 65 +	321	58570
	(b) under 65	66	8130
(iv)	Others.	-	-
TOTALS:-		426	70166

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time - 30.7

MENTAL HEALTH

In November, 1960, the new Mental Health Act became operative and two Mental Welfare Officers were given the task of coping with the increased work which the Act places upon local Health Authorities.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF

New entrants to the County Council service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and during the year I examined 68 candidates.

In addition I medically examined 46 persons who were to be employed in the School Meals Service.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1960

BY
L. BARBER,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

NOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
CONSTITUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1960/61

CHAIRMAN :

Councillor J. Shay.

MEMBERS :

Councillor T. C. Askin.
Councillor A. Cardwell.
Councillor Miss H. Hoaksey.
Councillor Mrs. M. Munns. J.P.
Councillor W. B. Piper.
Councillor K. Sharpe.
Councillor S. V. White.
Councillor A. Wood.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I submit for your information this, my Sixth Annual Report which covers the work of this Department during the year 1960. I trust that its contents will be both interesting and informative as to its factual material, and that opinions expressed by the writer will at least provide food for thought.

An Annual Report, in my opinion is rather more than a "Shop - window" in which to exhibit the work of the Council, Public Health Committee and Public Health Staff. It should also, I feel, point the way ahead and give some indication of the general trend of thought in a wider sense than the purely local one. It is not easy, sometimes, to reflect adequately the sense of change of emphasis that occurs as a result of new legislation, or of experience - sometimes heartening, occasionally chastening - in the operation of existing legislation or even as a result of the success of ones endeavours in a particular field.

This inadequacy of expression becomes even more marked in an Authority as progressive as ours because the time available for close study of the whole field of environmental health in relation to the needs of ones own Authority becomes smaller and smaller as the work to be done becomes more and more complex.

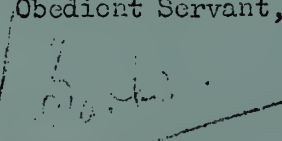
The Annual Report, in general terms, consists of a number of statistics - collection of figures. This is all that the Report need contain.

The collection and correlation of these figures necessarily takes time. When completed they provide almost the only opportunity for the responsible officer to view his work in its entirety.

The interpretation of these statistics into the broad framework of past policy and the formulation of opinions which might guide the Committee and Council in the production of future policy, should also therefore be a feature of the Report. To this end, the official must take time out from his routine duties to consider the effect of all the matters mentioned previously together with any hardening of opinion which might be taking place Nationally in Central or Local Government circles and also within his own profession.

My thanks are again due to Mr. K. Sedford - late pupil in this Department, who has now moved to pastures new and to Councillor J. Shay who had his first year as Chairman of the Committee in a somewhat difficult and yet, in many ways, challenging year.

I remain,
Your Obedient Servant,


Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
The Close,
KNOTTINGLEY

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 1 - Sanitary Circumstances

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supply to the district is purchased in bulk from Pontefract Municipal Borough and is distributed by the Knottingley Urban District Council.

The water, taken from three boreholes, is chlorinated at source and is of consistently good quality. The hardness of the water, both temporary and permanent, occasionally proves to be inconvenient, particularly in water heating appliances, but the problem is far from insuperable and complaints are few and far between.

Five dwellings - enumerated below, are not as yet connected to the Public water supply.

1. "Talsperre" Bryston Lane.
2. Bryston Cottage, Bryston Lane.
3. Blackburn Lane Gatehouse.
4. Common Lane Gatehouse.
5. Waterfield No. 2 Gatehouse.

Samples taken for bacteriological examination of the private supplies have, to date, been satisfactory.

A copy of the Public Analyst's Report on a sample of mains water is appended below.

Sample of Mains Water

Chemical Analysis

	<u>Parts per</u> <u>Million</u>
Total Solids	360
Chloride	23
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	116
Total Hardness	240
Permanent Hardness	12½
Temporary Hardness	116
Lead, Copper, Zinc	NIL
Iron	0.4
Fluorine	0.1
Manganese	0.1
Free Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	NIL
Nitric Nitrogen	5.2

pH 7.2

This water is of good organic purity
(Signed) F. W. M. Jaffe

RICHARDSON & JAFFE,
BRADFORD.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Out of 3,489 dwellings, 3,441 houses have water borne sanitation and out of these only 35 are connected to cesspools. A number of other establishments are also connected to cesspools and a full list of all known cesspools in the District is given below. Two houses were connected to the public sewer during the year and their cesspools filled in and abolished.

CESSPOOLS

ADDRESS

1. W.R.C.C. Depot, Pontefract Road.
2. Kempfield House, Kellingley Road.
3. Willow Cottage, Kellingley Road.
4. Gander Haven Farm, Knottingley.
5. N.E.G.B. Knottingley Depot.
6. Cottage N. E. G. B. Knottingley Depot.
7. 65, Womersley Road. Knottingley.
8. Middle Lane Railway Crossing. Knottingley.
9. Vale School, The Holes. Knottingley.
10. Kings Mills, The Holes. Knottingley.
11. Navigation House, The Holes. Knottingley.
12. 53, Pontefract Road, Knottingley.
13. Railway Station. Knottingley.
14. Old Bone Mill, Great North Road. Ferrybridge.
15. Kershaw Farm, The Headlands. Knottingley.
16. Greenlands, Darrington Road, Ferrybridge.
17. Fisher, Cattle Laithes, Knottingley.
18. Throstle Farm, Cattle Laithes, Knottingley.
19. Holmfield Cottages, Ferrybridge.
20. Fryston Lodge, Ferrybridge.
21. Holmfields Farm, Holmfields, Ferrybridge.
22. Wentcliffe Poultry Farm, Ferrybridge.
23. Cherry Tree Cottage, Cow Lane, Knottingley.
24. Graham Nurseries, Holmfields, Ferrybridge.
25. Park View, Kellingley Road, Knottingley.
26. Bagley & Co. Ltd, Weeland Road, Knottingley.
27. Top Farm, Holmfields, Ferrybridge.
28. Caravan Site, Holmfields, Ferrybridge.
29. Cottage, Old Hall, Marine Villa Road, Knottingley.

The year saw a surprising slump in our hopes for a new, modern, sewage disposal plant. Whilst the Public Enquiry was actually in progress details of expected subsidence over the proposed site were revealed. The extent of this subsidence was so great that the necessity of transferring to a new, unaffected site was obvious immediately. After so much work and such high hopes of success it was most disheartening to think of the fresh struggle ahead and even more disheartening to contemplate the new delays that would inevitably face us. The Osgoldcross Rural District Council, our partners in this enterprise, immediately tackled the issue and we still have faith in our ultimate success.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disinfestation of premises which have housed cases of Infectious Disease is carried out as necessary and supplies of disinfectant have been made available free of charge at the Town Hall on Saturday mornings.

We have much to thank Medical Science for in the elimination of major killing diseases but let us not forget that the prevention of many diseases has now been found to be possible and a great many of these preventative measures are covered by those two words "Environmental Hygiene".

These words include almost the whole range of a Public Health Inspector's duties and include the provision of clean, wholesome housing of adequate size, pure food, drink and air, the extermination of rodents and other vermin, the provision of the social amenities of our time - hot water, water closets and baths and the removal and disposal of all waste products of our home and factories in as hygienic and unobtrusive a manner as is possible.

All these things have had quite startling effects upon the nation's health up to now. We still have a long way to go but with support from our legislators, Local Authorities and their Officers have a very great part to play in the final elimination of such diseases as Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Cancer, and many others.

DIRTY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

Fortunately in this year of grace the heading to this paragraph is beginning to sound rather old fashioned and even priggish. The main infestations found in houses today are of the harmless, and pathologically unimportant insects such as silverfish, ants, clovermites and occasionally cockroaches.

We do still find the odd house - usually a sub-standard house with a family of the same calibre, where bed-bugs or fleas abound. We do also occasionally find a clean house occupied by most respectable and house proud tenants where a bed-bug infestation has sprung up. In the majority of such cases the infestation can be traced to second - hand furniture acquired perhaps only to fill a temporary need and one wonders whether a closer supervision of auction sales - rooms and their like should not be possible.

I give below a table showing the infestations dealt with during 1960.

Infestations dealt with during 1960

Infestation	No. Treated	Re-infestations
Ants	36	6
Bed-bugs	6	-
Cockroaches	21	2
Clovermites	3	2
Silverfish	3	-

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The fight against atmospheric pollution has been carried on during the year 1960. With commitments in Public Cleansing, Food inspection and control, slum clearance, vermin infestations, house repairs, house improvements and all the time necessarily spent in

making up reports and seeing all the people who visit the office each week, the time available to deal with any one problem is necessarily limited. This has been true this year of Smoke Control in particular.

Three Smoke Control Areas, one a converted Council and Private estate, one a Private estate under construction and one a Council estate under construction, have been brought into operation but a much greater degree of supervision will be necessary and much more time needs to be available to give advice and practical help to householders before the full effect of the Orders will be felt in our pollution figures.

The same remarks now apply to Industrial Smoke. Most of the results and improvements which can be achieved by discussion and negotiation have now been obtained. From time to time however, one still sees "Dark Smoke" as defined in the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958. These emissions are sporadic and of short duration. In order, therefore, to sustain a valid case against an industrial chimney a "Smoke Observation" must be made. The limits beyond which an offence is committed are set out below.

"Dark Smoke"	10 minutes aggregate in 8 hours
	14 " " " " " (where soot blowing is in progress)

(These figures are for a chimney serving one boiler- where two boilers are served the figures are 18 & 25 minutes respectively and for three boilers 24 and 34 minutes respectively).
4 minutes continuous emission(except when soot blowing)

"Black Smoke"	2 minutes in any 30 minutes.
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It can be seen therefore that to take one observation monthly of each chimney in the Urban District would be a full - time job for one officer alone. This gives the scale of the problem. Despite this, one does what one can but all observations carried out so far have been of the 30 minutes variety and these necessarily are very hit and miss in their reliability.

A further Smoke Control Area was scheduled to be considered during the year but owing to failure to reach a national agreement over miners concessionary fuel the Council, through their Public Health Committee, decided to defer consideration for the time being.

We have little reliable evidence of the amount and type of atmospheric pollution affecting the town. The Central Electricity Generating Board have sited deposit gauges around the generating stations in order to judge the amount of pollution emanating from the new station. These gauges give certain comparative figures and over long periods they will point the trend of pollution and indicate the success or otherwise of anti - pollution measures. They are not, of themselves an accurate and reliable measure of absolute pollution. Newer measuring devices are now available but only time and comparison will tell whether they are more accurate and reliable than the old.

The figures in the table below are, generally speaking, very similar to those obtained in 1958 but are higher than the 1959 figures. This, I feel is due to the fact that in 1958 the A. Station was operating at near maximum capacity whilst in 1959 the load factor was reduced which gave, quite naturally, lower pollution. During 1960 however the B. Station came into operation and pushed the figures up again. When one considers the terrific increase in fuel consumed and power produced by the B. Station when compared with the A. Station it is obvious that the increased chimney height and the grit precipitation plant must be very effective in keeping down the pollution figures to the 1958 level.

I give below a summary of visits and observations re industrial air pollution.

No. of 30 minute smoke observations	24
No. of Intimation Notices sent	3
No. of Complaints received	10
No. of Factory visits	63
No. of Certificates of Exemption issued	-
No. of Prior Approvals	-

Atmospheric Pollution

Average monthly deposits 1959 and 1960

Instrument Site	Tons/square mile/month						Sulphur	
	Soluble		Insoluble		Total		Mgms/day/ 100 sq.cms.	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
Holmfields	6.60	3.10	7.16	7.38	13.76	10.48	.65	0.817
Warren Ave.	6.30	3.35	6.90	4.27	13.20	7.62	1.20	1.075
Ave. of 2 other sites near Power Stations	4.80	3.65	4.60	5.94	9.40	9.59	1.35	1.270

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There is one licensed permanent caravan site in the Urban District and no licences for temporary use were issued during the year.

A number of caravanners - mainly itinerant traders, took advantage of the Public Health Act time limits to settle in small communities for up to three or four weeks at a time. No major difficulty was encountered in moving the caravans on at the expiration of the time limits but one wonders at the fact that the same landowners are involved each year.

During the year the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act came into force and applications for four site licences were received. Two of these were subsequently withdrawn, one granted and one is the subject of a Planning Appeal at the time of writing.

This Act should, if properly used and reasonably enforced, prove of benefit to the site owners, site tenants and the public at large. It should result in much better sites with better amenities and of course, tenants will pay for the added services. It also gives power to the Local Planning Authority to take action immediately an unlicensed site is occupied. This is a decided improvement upon the Public Health Act provisions and should help clear up unsightly temporary encampments.

Certain organisations are still exempted from the licensing provisions - e.g. The Showmens Guild, Boy Scouts and others, but it does appear that Planning permission is still required.

The problem of the gipsy families may not be made easier by this Act. Under the old provisions they were moved on at intervals by using persuasion rather than force but by travelling relatively short distances they could comply with the Act and yet remain within reach of schools for their children. If the new Act is properly used enforcement action should be started immediately they settle on a new site and they could be kept moving. No site owner will accept them as permanent residents so we could be actively helping to produce yet another illiterate generation out of almost the only section of the community where illiteracy is still a major social ill. Resettlement of these families by the community at large may be the only answer but greater efforts will have to be made to awaken a social conscience in the families themselves before any such experiment could be successful.

RODENT CONTROL

As will be seen from the Table, the incidence of rodent infestation in the town is not alarmingly high. It will also be noted that the greater proportion of properties inspected for infestation were originally visited for some other purpose. These visits, together with complaints comprise 80% of the premises visited. This percentage is too high and a determined attempt must be made to provide more time and staff for the survey work which should be paramount.

Drains and sewers are regularly baited and the results obtained from this work gives good indication of the degree of infestation in the town. So far less than 5% of the manholes tested show infestation and this is a most satisfactory result. The majority of the infested sewers are in the low lying areas near canal and river and corresponding roughly with the Central Ward in Knottingley and the Square area in Ferrybridge. These are the oldest parts of the town, sewers are often shallow, road gullies are untrapped, condemned property awaits demolition or has been demolished and the unused drains and houses provide breeding grounds for the rat.

Redevelopment, however, could have the effect of reducing the rat population of these areas by forcing them into more vulnerable breeding areas. There are, of course, reservoirs of infestation in surrounding agricultural lands which, though not excessive, are almost impossible to clear and these will prevent complete elimination of the urban infestations.

No contracts have been obtained from industry or farms as our staffing position does not allow us to give the time which would be required to contract survey. We do, nevertheless, treat infestations in schools, factories and business premises generally on a rechargeable basis when so required.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

	Type of Property				
	Non - Agricultural				Agric. Premises
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses incl Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total (1,2, & 3.)	
<u>1</u> Number of properties in L.A.'s District	14	3484	422	3920	30
<u>2</u> Number of properties inspected as a result of a.notification b.survey under the Act c.otherwise (when visited primarily for some other purpose)	4 10 -	42 35 102	3 50 29	49 95 131	- - -
<u>3</u> Total insp. carried out including re-insp.	153	421	150	724	-
<u>4</u> Number of properties insp.(in S2) infested by a.Rats-Major Minor b.Mice-Major Minor	1 11 - 2	- 51 - 36	- 2 - 1	1 64 - 39	- - - -
<u>5</u> Number of infested properties (in S4)treated by L.A.	13	87	3	103	-
<u>6</u> Total treated including re-treatments	21	103	3	127	-

(Continued over leaf)

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses incl Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total (1,2, & 3.)	Agric. Premises
<u>7</u> No. of notices served under Sec.4 of the Act					
a.Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
b.Structural Work	-	-	-	-	-
<u>8</u> Number of cases in which default action taken after Sec. 4 notice	-	-	-	-	-
<u>9</u> Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
<u>10</u> Block Control Schemes done	2	7	-	9	-

FACTORIES

I give below a copy of the Annual Return made to the Minister of Labour and National Service which shows the visits made and sanitary defects found and remedied during 1960.

These figures do not include visits in respect of Rodent Control (given elsewhere), in respect of Means of Escape in Case of Fire nor of visits in respect of smoke and noxious effluvia both of which will be found in the summary of visits at the end of the report.

During the year the majority of factories were visited once and a few had more attention but by and large the conditions and amenities covered by the Local Authority are well complied with.

FACTORIES ACT RETURN FOR 1960

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
<u>a</u> Factories in which Secs.1,2,3,4,and 6 are to be enforced by L. A's.	1	3	-	-
<u>b</u> Factories in which Sec. 7 is to be enforced by L.A's.	49	62	2	-
<u>c</u> Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A's.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	50	65	2	-

Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by HM Insp.	to HM Insp.	
Want of cleanliness (s. 1.)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (s. 2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (s. 3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (s. 4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (s. 7.)					
1 Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
2 Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
3 Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	4	4	-	-	-

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 2 - Housing

NEW HOUSING

Some slight fall off in the number of Council houses built and let during the year was, I suppose in view of the Slum Clearance position, inevitable. This in fact did occur but a most welcome addition to the housing resources of the town came from a surprising increase in houses built for sale by local contractors. In view of the growing pre-ponderance of municipally owned housing and the scarcity of good quality modern private houses in the district, this development can only be welcomed. Indeed so keenly is the problem felt by the Local Authority that during the year 28 houses were commissioned to be built for sale to the public. These houses, designed by the Council's Consulting Architects and allowing a wide choice of both elevation and internal fittings should help fill a long felt need for medium priced modern houses. They should, I feel, help stimulate interest in the town as a residential area and thus help the private builder by proving - one hopes - that development of this type is not as chancy as it has been made to appear over the last decade.

UNFIT HOUSES

During the year 1960 the Slum Clearance programme continued at a lively pace. Of the properties referred to the Public Health Committee for action 71 were demolished and 13 were closed. From the houses thus dealt with 65 families comprising 196 persons were rehoused.

To many of these people the everyday amenities of hot water, bath and even electric lighting, came as luxuries long awaited. This state of affairs is all too common in the Northern Counties and it is the simple duty of a Local Authority and its Officers to use every possible means at their disposal to rectify the situation.

The Slum Clearance programme, under the present and very low, Standard of Fitness, is gradually slowing down and in fact is nearing its end. This does not mean that all sub-standard properties in the district will have been cleared or modernised. It merely means that those houses which can, under Section 4 of the Housing Act 1957, be deemed to be Unfit for Human Habitation, will have been dealt with.

There will still remain a fairly large number of houses whose condition is a matter of concern to your Officials and which lack the facilities mentioned in earlier paragraphs of this Report.

Fortunately there are two methods of dealing with these properties, Discretionary Improvement Grants and Standard Improvement Grants. Since the former Grants were made available in 1949, 106 houses have been modernised by this method and during the past year 3 further houses have been modernised in the same way. Last year the Standard Grant became available and 6 houses were modernised during the year by use of these Grants. It seems that the rate of improvement of sub-standard houses has improved since the easier and less formal procedures of the Standard Grant became available. Nevertheless I should like to see a complete survey made of the town and the houses categorised into Slum Clearance, Improvement Grant and Fully Modernised Grades. Until this sort of survey is done little or no effective and certainly no systematic use of the Grant Schemes can be obtained. The whole system depends upon the voluntary co-operation of the owners. There is unfortunately no way in which we can force owners to improve

their houses even with Grant Aids. Despite all this I feel that pressure and encouragement can be used if the overall picture is available.

Such a survey if properly done and fully recorded would be invaluable to Committees and officers concerned in the advance planning of re-development areas, in deciding the types of houses to be constructed, in alleviating overcrowding and in the abolition of unsatisfactory housing conditions generally. Other benefits would become available from such a survey e.g. an exact knowledge of house distribution could result in better organisation of Refuse Collection rounds; immediate reference to the condition of a house would be of value to would-be house purchasers.

Unfortunately the Staffing position as mentioned earlier in the Report precludes any such survey at present. This is an omission I feel strongly about but having lost Mr. Bedford and worked single handed for the first few months of 1961, I must now train Mr. Barratt my pupil, for two years to bring him up to the stage of being really useful on outside inspections and surveys. The National shortage of qualified men to serve in all departments of Local Government is seriously hampering vital services affecting Public Health and Environmental Health in their most important sectors. The reasons for this shortage are too well known to require re-iteration. When National Joint Council Salary Scales are offered and do not attract even one enquiry, then it becomes obvious that "fringe" benefit inducements are spreading their undesirable influence from industry to Local Government. We can, it appears, no longer rely on "career" prospects and superannuation to pull in the recruits that we require.

OVERCROWDING

Very rarely does overcrowding in its strictly limited legal sense come to the notice of the Department. "Bedroom" overcrowding is rather more widespread but is often due to temporary lodgers or sub-tenants - married sons and daughters usually.

A survey such as is mentioned above would give fuller information and might possibly even suggest means of amelioration.

I give below a copy of the Housing Statistics for the year 1960.

HOUSING STATISTICS

YEAR 1960

- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 1. | No of Dwelling Houses in District | 3527 |
| 2. | No. of Houses included in above | |
| | a. Back-to-back | 14 |
| | b. Single back | 32 |
| 3. | HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE | |

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|
| a. | in Clearance Areas | - |
| b. | individual unfit houses | 62 |

(Continued over leaf)

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	HOUSES	DISPLACED during year	
	DEMOLISHED	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	62	122	38
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	9	33	12
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
8. Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	12	36	14
9. Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	1	5	1

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
11. After informal action by local authority	8	-
12. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	-	-
13. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
14. Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
15. Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 and 53	-	-

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
16. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year	30	70

4. No. of families rehoused during the year (a) Clearance Areas, etc 47
into Council owned dwellings (b) Overcrowding 2

5. RENT ACT, 1957

- (a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted ... -
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority ... 1
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled ... -

6. OVERCROWDING

Any comments in connection with this problem - No records are available on this problem but from Housing applications, complaints received etc, it would appear to be virtually non-existent in the district.

7. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year :-

By the Local Authority 84 By Private Enterprise 38

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work) ...	-	-	-
(b) IMPROVEMENTS ...	8	7	11

9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES

17 advances made under S. D. A. A. or Housing Act provisions.

..... 0000001

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 3 - Food Inspection and Control

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The Urban District is abundantly supplied with slaughterhouses, six in all, each of which is privately owned and occupied. At the present time each slaughterhouse complies with the old Regulations but would not comply with the Regulations now in force.

During the year the survey requested by the Ministry was completed and the necessary schedules of repairs and improvements drawn up in respect of each slaughterhouse.

Meetings were called to which all butchers trading in the district, whether their slaughterhouse or shop was within the district or not, were invited. Other bodies having interest in food animals alive or dead were also invited and the general policy of the Council was decided after hearing all the views put forward.

In short, it was decided that all the slaughterhouses could comply with the Regulations and any that did comply by the appointed day would be duly licensed. The documents were forwarded to the Ministry and were duly approved, the appointed day being the 1st July 1962. The next 18 months will therefore be critical ones for the butchering fraternity as they must finally take the plunge and modernise or have their slaughterhouse licences revoked.

I should not like to enter into the Private v. Public slaughterhouse controversy except to say that whilst a multiplicity of small through - put establishments are uneconomic as far as inspection is concerned, the butcher killing his own stock is often quicker to learn and practice the basic rules of slaughterhouse hygiene.

MEAT INSPECTION

There has once again been a slight drop in the figures of animals slaughtered - mainly due to a falling off in meat distributed outside the district but killed here. Once again I would draw attention to the extremely low disease factor in all animals. The figures for horses look much worse than they should because horses, almost disease free in the accepted sense of the word, do suffer from Echinococcus or Hydatid Cysts. These cysts can be found in any food animal and even in man and they are the immature form of Taenia Echinococcus, a very small tapeworm of the dog and related carnivorous animals. The large (up to the size of an egg) water filled sacs are found embedded in the liver or occasionally the kidney of the horse. Unless the greater proportion of the substance of these organs is displaced the animal itself appears to suffer little harm and the flesh of the carcass remains fit for human consumption.

The number of slaughterhouses coupled with occasional weekend or emergency slaughtering tends to be timewasting and inconvenient but nevertheless a good liaison with the butcher keeps such minor irritations within bearable limits. If the butchers stood on their rights chaos could soon ensue and as a protection to both sides I can only hope that the time will come when week-end slaughtering will be banned and the present foolish time limits for inspection replaced by compulsory inspection of all animals slaughtered.

Once again my thanks are due to the Officers of adjoining Local Authorities for their invaluable assistance during my absence. Statistical tables showing details of inspections, condemnations etc, are given over leaf.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses	Total
No. killed	449	59	3	1	1566	562	452	3092
No. inspected	449	59	3	1	1566	562	452	3092
<u>All diseases except T.B. & Cysticerci</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	6	-	-	14	8	98	131
Percentage of No. inspected affected by disease other than T.B. & Cysticerci	1.11	10.17	-	100	0.893	1.40	17.61	4.30
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5
Percentage of No. inspected affected by T.B.	-	1.69	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.161
<u>Cysticercosis</u>								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Whole carcasses condemned as unfit for
human consumption

1 Calf - Oedema
1 Horse - Oedema

Organs and part carcasses affected by Tuberculosis

Pigs

Cows

Heads - 4

Lungs - 1

Organs and part carcasses affected by other diseases

Horses

Lungs - 5 Parasitic
Livers - 97 Parasitic
Spleen - 1 Inflammation

Cattle

Livers - 4 Parasitic
C. Bovis - 1

Pigs

Livers - 6 Necrosis
- 2 Milk Spot

Cows

Livers - 6 Parasitic

Sheep

Plucks - 2 Parasitic
Livers - 12 Parasitic

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1949/54

I give below the numbers of licences issued by the Local Authority under the above regulations for the year 1960.

Dealers

T. T. - 8
Pasteurised - 9
Sterilised - 26

Supplementary

T. T. - 5
Pasteurised - 5
Sterilised - 4

NOTE : All these licences are now under the control of the W.R.C.C.

ICE-CREAM

Seven new retailers were registered during the year and there are now 37 registered retail premises and one producer-retailer in the district.

FOOD HAWKERS

All food hawkers in the Urban District are registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 Section 76.

Before registration all vehicles must have a self contained hot water supply, a sink and soap and towel.

15 hawkers have now been registered of which 3 have been registered to trade in vegetables only.

FOOD PREMISES

I give below a list of food premises in the district.

Registered Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955

For the sale and storage for sale of ice-cream - 37
For the manufacture and sale of ice-cream - 1
For the preparation of sausages or preserved food - 8

Other Food Premises

Butchers	-	8
Cafes	-	8
Fish & Chip Shops	-	14
Bakehouses	-	2
Slaughterhouses	-	6
Clubs & Licensed Premises	-	28
Other Food Shops	-	64

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955

Further large scale building projects mentioned earlier in the Report will also necessarily include shopping development and keen competition is expected for the new sites.

All these factors militate against successful Food Hygiene work as shopkeepers are no more anxious to spend money on redundant premises than anyone else would be. This prevents any major voluntary improvements being carried out until the future of existing properties is settled.

Since we first began the campaign against unsatisfactory licensed premises three years ago many improvements of a minor, though essential nature have been obtained. In addition two completely new licensed houses have been provided and the old ones demolished, two major reconstructions have taken place resulting in virtually new premises, two minor modernisation schemes have been completed and two more major reconstructions are now in the planning stage. A most satisfactory result, I feel.

Slaughterhouses have been mentioned previously and we are now awaiting the results of the slaughterhouse policy adopted during the year.

More Food Hawkers have been registered and this development of retail trading is obviously destined to play a large part in the future expansion of the food trade in particular.

No prosecutions have been taken during the year, informal notices have been served and largely complied with.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section 4. Public Cleansing

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse collection is undertaken by the Local Authority over the whole of the Urban District. The majority of the dwellings in the District are concentrated into a number of large Estates connected by roads lined on both sides by houses. Strangely enough this has now resulted in a problem of its own. Until comparatively recently the refuse vehicle could travel along the main connecting roads and collect from both sides of the road at once. Now it is found that owing to the amount of traffic on the roads the crew must travel up the road and back again, emptying the bins on the left hand side only. Inevitably time is lost and bin collection goes down.

In the early part of the year it became evident that another vehicle would be required. At that stage a small 7/8 cubic yard vehicle appeared to be all that was necessary but very soon the possibility of an increase of over 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % in the numbers of houses in the District became apparent. This of course would have necessitated yet another vehicle and so the order was withheld until a clearer picture of our requirements was forthcoming. Later in the year the possibilities were confirmed and indeed at a higher figure than was anticipated.

As a result of this growth in the number of houses, and the terrific increase in the length of carry on new estates, the Public Health Committee recommended the purchase of a new 16/18 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter with dust prevention doors on the refuse hopper. This vehicle will improve the present collection service and has ample capacity to cover the expected growth mentioned above. Delivery cannot be expected before late 1961 so the existing 16/18 cubic yard Freighter is going it alone for the time being. A very elderly 2 tonner has been roughly converted for refuse collection purposes and is used when possible to help out and we are managing to maintain a reasonable service, although we have no margin of safety to take up delays caused by bad weather, holidays and sickness. The year 1961 will be a trying one and one can but pray for honest endeavour from the crews and tolerance in our difficulties from the public.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The new refuse disposal site to the South West of the Doncaster-Pontefract railway line is now our only tipping site. Access is not of the easiest and involves crossing a manned level crossing and fetching out the gate keeper twice every time a load is tipped.

The tipping space available would have lasted another four years or so but with the additional and extensive development due to take place in the near future this period could easily be much less. With the N.C.B. collecting quarries to dispose of the spoil from the nearby Kellingley Colliery we could be searching for tipping space ourselves shortly.

Rats were controlled very well and no signs of other than a sporadic influx were found. Flies, crickets and other insect pests were present but in controllable numbers owing to the generally poor summer which was experienced in 1960.

A few small fires and one rather threatening blaze occurred but all were due to surface ignition. Owing to relatively shallow tipping and good consolidation achieved by the tractor and the heavy refuse vehicle spontaneous combustion has not taken place. The cesspool/gully emptier with a fire hose usually manages to control the fire and the tractor is used to dig out or isolate the blaze.

CESSPOOLS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

As reported last year - although the event took place in the year now under review, the hopes for a new sewage disposal scheme took a hammering owing to factors beyond our control. Nevertheless the scheme is still very much alive and negotiations are now in progress for a new site unaffected by future subsidence.

The works at Ferrybridge and Common Lane, Knottingley continue to provide further surprises by producing effluents of satisfactory standard in the majority of samples taken. These results however are not obtained easily and the responsible Officer and his Staff are constantly seeking to improve the position. I am afraid it is a case of having to run hard to stay put. The cesspool emptier is now engaged two days per week in emptying the sludge settling tanks at these works and I fear that the strain on engine and pump may well prove too great before much longer.

The number of cesspools barely fluctuates for as we abolish one another comes into use. Unfortunately as more houses are built more drain stoppages occur and more road gullies are installed. As the cesspool emptier crew perform these tasks as well it is easily seen that some work must go. We are having to cut out assistance - for which we charged - to local factories and we have for the same reason occasionally had to deny reciprocal aid to neighbouring authorities.

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PART FIVE

STATISTICAL TABLES

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Accumulations.	-	9
Canal Boats.	-	18
Cesspools.	-	39
Drainage Inspections.	-	75
Privy Conversions.	-	-
Drainage Tests.	-	18
Factories - Mechanical.	-	62
- Non Mechanical	-	3
Means of Escape in Case of Fire.	-	22
Licensed Premises.	-	47
Nuisance Inspections.	-	91
Piggeries and Stables.	-	8
Refuse Collection.	-	209
Refuse Disposal.	-	143
Rodent Control.	-	118
Schools.	-	16
Smoke Observations.	-	24
Smoke Visits.	-	63
Tents, Vans and Sheds.	-	89
Water Supplies.	-	5
Food Inspection.	-	31
Shops Act Inspections.	-	6
Butchers.	-	63
Grocers.	-	89
Fried Fish.	-	11
Other Food Shops.	-	192
Canteens.	-	41
Ice-cream Premises.	-	36
Food Preparing Premises.	-	86
Bakehouses.	-	19
Milk Distributors.	-	42
Hawkers.	-	61
Meat Inspection.	-	591
Slaughterhouses. (Excluding Meat Inspection)	-	23
Houses Inspected. (Public Health & Housing Acts)	-	199
Revisits.	-	301
Unfit Houses.	-	88
Dirty and Verminous Premises.	-	52
Infectious Disease.	-	69
Interviews.	-	793
Housing Consolidated Regulations. Houses Recorded.	-	-
Overcrowding.	-	18
Miscellaneous.	-	99
Smoke Control Areas.	-	251
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	TOTAL.	4220
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SUMMARY OF NOTICES

INFORMAL

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied With</u>
Public Health Act, 1936	41	38
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	2	4
Factories Act, 1937	2	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	-	-

SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

EFFECTED

EXTERIOR

Paths repaired.	- 3
Walls pointed.	- 4
Eaves gutters repaired.	- 4
Drains relaid.	- 2
cleansed.	- 62
Roofs repaired.	- 4
Water closets repaired.	- 6
Doors and windows repaired.	- 10
Dustbins renewed.	- 41

INTERIOR

Plaster - Walls.	- 6
- Ceiling.	- 3
Floors repaired.	- 4
Sinks renewed.	- 3

FACTORIES

Sanitary Conveniences - cleansed.	- 2
- repaired.	- 1
- provided.	- 1

FOOD PREMISES

Internal plaster repaired.	- 4
Hot water provided.	- 1
Soap and towels provided.	- 2
Food store ratproofed.	- 1
Food shops decorated.	- 5
Drainage.	- 2
Floors repaired.	- 3
Ventilation provided.	- 2

